

Gazette of the United States

A N D

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 47 of Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1794.

[Whole No. 505.]

To be Let on Freight or Charter,
or for Sale,



THE SHIP
HERCULES,
Samuel Chauncy, Master,

Expected to be ready in a few days to receive
a Cargo on board, at Hampton Road, in Virginia;
is an American bottom, burthen 500 tons, pierced
for 20 guns, quite new and well fitted.

Apply to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1794. d1f

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-street,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS AND
SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON
SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether
novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as
well as to all classes of people, merchants, me-
chanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this
work acquired, that it has passed thro three im-
pressions in the eastern states, and many house-
holders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy
for every adult in their families.—PRICE 2s.
February 4. d1f

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, That from the encouragement
he has received, from several respectable Gentle-
men, he is induced once more, to embark in the
PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to
all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence
in him; and he assures those who employ him,
that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—
but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the
strict attention to their best interest, in all ne-
gociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber,
in State-street, over Mr. David Townsend, Watch
Maker's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURI-
TIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and
where Commission Business of all kinds, will be
transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and
VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on
commission.

* * * Call paid for Salem, Providence, and
Plymouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or
New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston,
in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be em-
ployed on commission.
Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY

H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street,
also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
No. 147, Market-street,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage.

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.
“THE above Stories have been lately pub-
lished, amongst the works of a very different
nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the
country which it describes, and was well ac-
quainted with the principal facts. Its orna-
ments are the Landscape—the Climate—and
the natural history of the Torrid Zone, observed
with the eye of Taste, and delineated with
the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a
Pastoral, of which the fable and the machinery
may be said to be equally real. To these are
added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and
the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre.”
Feb. 1. d4t

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the
military invalids of the United States, that the
sums to which they are entitled for six months
of their annual pension, from the fourth day of
September 1793, and which will become due
on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on
the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans
within the States respectively, under the usual re-
gulations.

Applications of executors and administrators
must be accompanied with legal evidence of
their respective offices, and also of the time the
invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President

of the United States,

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

¶ The printers in the respective States are
requested to publish the above in their newspa-
pers for the space of two months.

January 30.

d2m

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat
within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of
land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the
House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity
of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23.

m&th—tf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and
of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this
City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and
the Public in general, that he has THIS
DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-street, be-
tween Third and Fourth-streets, at the House
formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which
has lately been greatly improved, and is now
very commodious; where he has furnished him-
self with the best of LIQUORS, and will fur-
nish a TABLE for Parties, with the best pro-
visions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the
shortest notice. From his long experience in
this line of business, he flatters himself he shall
be able to give satisfaction to all who may please
to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most rea-
sonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures
set, and every thing in the gold and silver
way, done as usual.

December 24.

m&w&tf

This day is published,

By **MATHEW CAREY,**

No. 118, MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A short account of **ALGIERS,**

Containing a description of the climate of that
country—of the manners and customs of the in-
habitants, and of their several wars against Spain,
France, England, Holland, Venice, and other
powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Bar-
barossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles
V. to the present time; with a concise view of
the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS
and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9.

d1f.

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members
of the Insurance Company of North-
America, that the Directors have declared a
dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER
CENT, on the amount of the first and second
instalments; and of one per cent per month
on the sums paid in anticipation of the third
instalment, calculating from the first day of
the month following that, in which those pay-
ments were made. The dividend will be paid
to the Stockholders, or their representatives,
at the company's office, No. 119 South Front-
street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9.

w&f.m.

Excellent CLARET,

In hog-heads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

A L S O,

A few cases Champagne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hog-heads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

d1f

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself
entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF
STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to of-
fer his services to his friends and others, in the
line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please
to favor him with their business, may depend
upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity
and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any
other part of the United States, will be strictly
attended to.

LEONARD BLECKER.

From the United States Chronicle.

MR. WHEELER,

Please to insert the following observations
in the Chronicle, and oblige the friends
of justice and humanity.

IT appears by information from Suri-
nam, that the brigantine Nancy, of this
port, commanded by Joseph B. Cook, had
arrived at that place, with a cargo of
slaves from the coast of Africa; and that
during the passage, they made an attempt
to recover that liberty with which they
were endowed by the common Parent of
the Universe, and of which they could
not have been deprived without the most
outrageous violation of every principle of
Religion, Justice, and Humanity; but in
consequence of this laudable attempt to as-
sert their natural and unalienable right,
several of their number were destroyed by
the Captain and crew of the brig. It may
perhaps be alledged, in extenuation of the
crime, that the white people only acted in
self-defence—but the reply is obvious.
Who were the aggressors? Who forced
the wretched Africans from their native
country—from all the tender and endear-
ing attachments of husband, parent and
child? Who crowded them into the hold
of the vessel, or as Mr. Wilberforce em-
phatically styles it—“The floating shop for
the sale of human flesh.” who by such base
and barbarous means, provoked them to
a natural and just resistance.

Should we condemn a number of Ame-
ricans for rising on the crew of an Alge-
rine cruiser? Should we not rather ap-
plaud and wish them success. May not
the barbarians of Algiers retort on our
African slave traders, the severe rebuke of
an inspired apostle, “Thou that sayest a
man should not steal, dost thou steal?”—
Can they who are concerned in the detest-
able slave trade, and are thus accessory
to the murder, and the misery of so ma-
ny of their fellow creatures, can they en-
joy the profits resulting from the blood
stained traffic? Can they reflect on the
tears, the groans, and the agony of the
wretches whom they have reduced to such
complicated sufferings, and not feel their
souls harrowed with the most painful re-
morse; but by whatever arts they may
now sooth or suppress the upbraidings of
conscience, the time is assuredly approach-
ing when they will sorrowfully realize
this sacred declaration, “Verily there is a
GOD who judgeth in the earth, who
will render to every man according to his
works;” and as He hath been pleased to
ordain civil government “for a terror to
evil doers,” surely it is incumbent on the
strong arm of the National Legislature to
exert itself in the prevention of Crimes
more abhorrent than those which the In-
dians on our frontiers frequently perpet-
rate on the defenceless inhabitants—
those savages with respect to Divine re-
velation “sit in darkness,” while we are
indulged with the meridian splendor of
gospel light; we boast the most accurate
knowledge of the rights of man, and ex-
ult in having been the successful defend-
ers of those rights—they in many in-
stances only avenge the wrongs they have
suffered, while our Slave-Traders send
to a distant country, seize on the inno-
cent and unoffending natives, and com-
pel them to a state of the most cruel
slavery—but this abominable traffic in
our own species is not only repugnant to
the dictates of that Revelation which in-
forms us, that “GOD hath made of one
blood all nations” but the feelings of hu-
manity are shocked at the sad recital of
the atrocious crimes which are insepa-
rably connected with the odious practice;
and philosophy, by the elegant pen of a
Raynal, reprobates it in language too
pointed to be omitted in this animad-
version. “The Highwayman (says the
“Abbe) attacks you, and takes your mo-
ney, the Slave-Trader carries off even
your person—the one invades the rights
of society—the other those of
nature;—this certainly is the truth, and

if there existed a religion which authori-
zed only by its silence such horrors; if it
did not continually denounce vengeance
against the authors, and the instruments
of this tyranny—if such a religion exist-
ed, the minister and the altar ought to be
crushed in one common ruin.”

If it should be thought that the severi-
ty of censure contained in this publica-
tion requires an apology, the writer would
borrow one from Mr. Pitt's admirable
speech in the British House of Commons
—after describing, in terms of the most
pathetic eloquence, the matchless horrors
of this nefarious trade—he adds—“I
know, Sir, I state this subject with
warmth! I feel it is impossible for me
not to do so—or, if it were I should de-
test myself for the exercise of moderation.
I cannot without suffering every feeling,
and every passion that ought to rise in the
Cause of Humanity, to sleep within me,
speak coolly upon such a subject. There
is no excuse for us, seeing this infernal
traffic as we do, it is the very death of
Justice to utter a syllable in support of
it.”

HUMANITAS.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 23.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's
resolutions.

Mr. Giles commenced his remarks by
observing that if an apology had been
deemed necessary from the nature of the
subject, and the vote he proposed to give
upon it, it was rendered more so from the
eloquence displayed by the gentleman who
had just preceded him. (Mr. Dexter of
Massachusetts.) The gentleman has done
ample justice to one side of the subject,
and he was sensible the opposite side in
his hands, would suffer by the comparison.
He proposed under his present impres-
sions to vote for the general proposition,
and such of the resolutions in detail as
would carry the general principle into full
effect.

These measures contemplate considera-
ble innovations in the existing state of the
commerce of the United States. He had
anticipated the gentleman last up, in the
reflection that extensive innovations into
existing systems, ought to be adopted with
caution. Calculations upon which they
are founded, should be adjusted to the
magnitude of the expected object; and
the probable efficacy of the means propos-
ed to be used for its attainment.

Hence he readily admitted, that strong
reasons in favor of the proposed mea-
sures ought to be expected before their
adoption; and any possible hazard of
their results, ought to be amply compen-
sated for the importance of the end to
be attained.

He observed there was another circum-
stance which justified an apology. The
mercantile interest of the United States
will be the most immediately affected in
their occupations by the proposed mea-
sures and the gentlemen of this house
from this scene of business, seem most to
doubt their expediency.

We have been told, with emphasis, of
the intelligence and patriotism of the mer-
chants of America, and it is admitted that
the truth has not been exceeded. The
merchants deserve great credit for their
conduct since the existence of the present
government; and their opinions upon this
subject ought to produce additional cau-
tion.

It should be remarked, however, that
merchants, like all other descriptions of
men, are influenced in some degree by ex-
isting connections, formed habits, and con-
sequent prejudices—they recoil from any
possible interruption in the usual course
of their business.

They magnify every hazard arising from a change in the direction of their employment, into certain and positive loss. Although, therefore, their opinions ought to have weight and produce caution; yet, they ought not to command a decision from others unattended with conviction. For if those of the committee, not of this description, be compelled to decide upon the present question, from extraneous mercantile indications, without requiring convictions from their reasonings; there are indications of the mercantile scene on the other side the atlantic, operating in commendation of the propositions, with as much force, as those on this side the atlantic, in opposition to them. It is remarkable that this whole description of men are actively opposed to the passage of the proposed measures: Their sensations upon this subject have been evidenced by their anxious attendance upon the progress of the business. If the propositions should eventuate in a national commercial conflict, the inference in general might be made, that what it is their interest to prevent it is our interest to enact. The British court are equally sensitive upon this subject. They have at several periods manifested their alarms. It may be concluded that these sensations have arisen from the opinion, that the effects of the propositions will be such as are calculated upon by the favorers of them. He was unwilling, however, to hazard a vote upon any extraneous circumstances and should look into the merits of the question.

He felt that some apology was due to the state and district whose immediate representative he was. Virginia is an exporting state, without vessels, and without a mercantile capital, equal to the employment afforded to capital. The town of Petersburg exports much in value and much in bulk; the surrounding country grows these articles; vessels and capital are wanting for the exportation of this produce. Hence the proposed measures will be particularly felt for some time by this part of the United States.

He relied however with confidence on the virtue and patriotism of the people, and should act from a belief, that they would even rejoice in a temporary inconvenience with a view to permanent good; and that their joy would not be diminished by the recollection, that the temporary ill which they may sustain, would produce a temporary advantage to their eastern brethren, without excluding them from a full participation in the permanent good to be expected.

He remarked, that he felt the more diffidence upon this subject: since he frankly acknowledged, that he did not possess an accurate knowledge of the details of commerce, and did not propose to make any material addition to the stock of mercantile information, now before the committee. He proposed to use the facts furnished by other gentlemen, and acknowledged an obligation, for the information they contain. He proposed to consider the subject, in the various shapes it had assumed since the commencement of the discussion; and to state the results, which had been formed, in his own mind.—In making the attempt, general principles will be referred to, and minute arithmetical calculations as much as possible, avoided.

The gentleman, who first favored the committee with his remarks (Mr. Smith of S. C.) admonished them of the propriety of separating political, from commercial considerations in the course of discussion. If this rule had been rigidly enforced, he remarked that perhaps, three fourths of the impressions made upon his mind favorable to the propositions, would have been lopped off without consideration. He could not conceive, for what cause, the political should be separated from the commercial part of the subject. The propositions may eventuate in a change in the direction of the business of one whole occupation in society—a change of the disposition of the nation, in so important a point, must have a very interesting political aspect, as it relates to the government internally: the present subject exhibits an important political feature, as it relates to the external connections of the government, with foreign nations. If therefore, it should be observed as a rule, to pass upon this subject, by excluding from view, all the political considerations connected with it, the rule would include an essential omission of duty. The gentleman himself, however, in the next sentence, furnished an example of the violation of the precept he had just prescribed, by

calling the attention of the committee to the political situation of the United States, at this delicate crisis, and urging this circumstance, as one reason against the adoption of the propositions. The gentleman then proceeded to present the subject in two points of view. The one, the relative conduct of France, and Great-Britain, towards the United States: the other, the conduct of Great-Britain towards the United States, comparatively with other foreign nations. To present the subject in the first point of view, the gentleman furnished an anonymous table, calculated to a date anterior to the commencement of the late revolution in France. As the only history of this table, with which the committee have been favored, was, that it was the compilation of a gentleman of considerable mercantile information, it is presumed the gentleman will not be surprised, if it should be deemed to be of doubtful authority; the rather as it was the ground of a severe and unmerited crimination of the gentleman, whose report is now under consideration, and who, it is believed, would not suffer in a comparison, in point of intelligence, accuracy, or patriotism, either with the laborious compiler of the table, or with the gentleman, who has been judiciously selected, for its interpreter.

He remarked, that the table bore upon the face of it, evident marks of partiality, and instead of having them effaced, they were aggravated by the commentator.

One irresistible evidence of the partiality of the table consists, in asserting that American flour is free, to the British West Indies, and excluding from view, the absolute monopoly of the carriage, and the monopoly of contracts for returns.

It is presumed that the gentleman at least cannot except to this criticism on the table, because one of his chief censures against the gentleman whose report is before the committee, which was even carried so far as to infer improper motives, arose from a suggested omission in the report, which will be found upon examination to be wholly immaterial. An evident partiality is observable in the interpreter of the table in an earnest attempt to establish this principle—That prohibitory duties on flour in Great-Britain afforded an equal encouragement of the article by commercial regulations, with a free importation into France, or at least with a duty admitted by the gentleman to be too trifling to be counted. The commercial arrangements of France in this particular, leave this article upon the true ground of competition in the growth of the article—this ground of competition is destroyed in Great-Britain by commercial restrictions. In the one case, competition in the market is all that could be reasonably expected, and that is granted—in the other case competition would be alike desirable, and there it is provisionally excluded.

Another evidence of the partiality of the interpreter of the table consists in the zealous attempt to establish it as a principle, that is. 3d. sterling duty upon tobacco per lb. is no discouragement to the growth of that article—this idea was grounded upon the suggestion, that the consumption is not thereby lessened, no substitute being afforded for it in Great Britain—Tobacco does not average to the exporter 2 pence sterling per pound: The duty is at least seven times as great as the prime cost of the article;—the great consumption of this article is by the poorer order of the people—the state of society is such in Britain at present, that hard labor during a whole year will hardly afford a scanty subsistence to the laborer, hence necessity compels this description of persons to economize in the use of the article, or to avoid the use of it altogether—of course the consumption is materially lessened, and the growth of the article is discouraged from the operation of the duty. The gentleman founded his fierce attack against the gentleman whose report is now under consideration, for omitting to insert in his report, that there was a higher duty imposed by Great Britain upon all other foreign tobacco than that of the United States, and hence inferred a friendly disposition from Great Britain to the United States. The insertion of the fact would have added to the bulk of the report, but could convey no additional useful information.

It is known that the high duties imposed upon all foreign tobaccos, took its rise during the colonial existence of these states; it is known that it has not been altered since their independence; it is known that

the tobaccos of the United States are furnished at so much cheaper rates, than those of any other country, that there would be no danger of competition if the duties in Britain were the same on each. It is likewise known that the United States furnished a sufficient, a redundant supply for the consumption of all Europe; hence Great Britain has not thought proper since the revolution to destroy this relic of colonial regulations, not because she wished to favor us, but because she would not thereby have benefited herself; hence too, the omission of this information could not be material, and the insertion of it would only have served to contradict the inference endeavored to be established, of the favorable disposition of Great Britain towards the United States.

There is one manifest impropriety in confining our enquiries to the date prescribed by the gentleman for this table: it would involve the absurd consequence of adjusting our laws to a retrospective, instead of a progressive state of things. It would be as ridiculous as an attempt by law to prescribe rules for the proper deportment of the ghosts of our forefathers. It is to be hoped that the date could not have been fixed upon from a wish that the United States should indirectly furnish a countenance for the restoration of despotism; and it was matter of regret that the gentleman should openly avow a distrust of the permanency of the French revolution as one motive for the conduct.

Mr. G. remarked, that he hoped the permanency of the revolution of France was as much greater than the permanency of the ancient despotism of France—as the great fabric of nature, than the petty plastic productions of art.

Here Mr. S. rose to explain—he said he had pursued a principle, adopted by Mr. Jefferson in his report: he read a passage from the report, from which it appeared, that the report had been calculated to the summer of 1792.

Mr. G. replied, that the principle was just reversed, the one had reference to a state of things posterior to the revolution; the other, anterior to the commencement of it during the existence of the ancient despotism.

If the table were to have any influence, it must arise from stating, the real relative dispositions of France, and Great Britain towards the United States; but if the epoch to which it relates is to govern, it will exclude some of the strongest testimonies of the inimical temper of Great Britain, and of the friendly temper of France.

Are these considerations to have less weight, or to be wholly excluded from the view, because they are more recent? Is it because we are now laboring under these aggressions, and from some late dispatches likely to continue so, that a remedy is to be withheld? He thought not; and therefore should proceed to state some of the evidences of the dispositions of the two nations, displayed since the epoch alluded to.

Great Britain has subjected our vessels upon the high sea, to seizure and search, and exempted those of Sweden and Denmark. He wished to press this fact, upon the gentleman who preceded him, because he had denied that Great Britain, had made any discriminations amongst foreign nations, injurious to the United States.

Great Britain has invaded our vessels on the high seas, and refused them the protection of French property—This is an acknowledged violation of the laws of nations; at least of the last convention of nations upon the subject.

Great Britain has prevented our vessels from conveying to our friend and ally, goods not contraband, and compelled them to make sales to herself, or some of her allies.

Great Britain has compelled our vessels to deviate their courses, and to their great hazard and loss, detained them for trial upon frivolous pretences.

Our vessels have been subjected in her courts, to the danger of subornation; to precarious and uncertain testimony.

Great Britain has been the instrument of letting loose the pirates of the Barbary states, upon our commerce. This fact however doubted upon the first report, is placed beyond doubt, by the late conduct of Portugal, towards our vessels in her ports.

Are these facts denied? If not, do they not operate directly and specifically upon our commerce. Is it not astonishing, after all these facts are known, and

often repeated, that gentlemen should be heard to enquire, what injuries have we received from Great Britain? And to infer that the United States are equally favoured with other nations. In addition to these things, Great Britain has observed the most rigid silence upon the subject of friendly commercial arrangements.—The gentleman who preceded him, doubted her indisposition for a treaty; silence is a refusal to act; a refusal to act is a denial. The late dispatches do not furnish the most distant hope, of a change of disposition in this respect.

France on the other hand has offered a renewal of the existing commercial treaty upon the most liberal policy.

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATURE of NEW-YORK.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Jan. 18, 1794.

A resolution of the house, "That in all suits in which this state is a party, it is the duty of the attorney-general, ex officio, to defend the rights and interest of this state,"—passed in consequence of a letter from the attorney-general, requesting instructions relative to the suit brought against this state, in the Supreme Federal Court, by Eleazer Oswald—having been non-concurred by the Senate; the following resolution transmitted by the Senate for concurrence, was taken up, and is in the words following—"Resolved, if the hon. the Assembly concur therein, that the attorney-general appear for this state, in the Supreme Court of the United States, to the suit brought by Eleazer Oswald, administrator of the goods, chattles and credits of John Holt, deceased, and that he make the best defence therein the nature of the case will admit."—And after some time spent thereon, the house divided on the question for concurrence, yeas 12—noes 44.

The house adopted the following resolution—

"Resolved, as the sense of this house, that it is the duty of the attorney-general, ex officio, in all controversies in which this state is, or may be a party to appear and defend the interest of this state."

Friday, Jan. 24, 1794.

Mr. Havens from the committee appointed on the part of this house—to meet a committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to take into consideration that part of the Governor's Speech, which relates to the communications received from the states of Massachusetts and Virginia, relative to the suability of a state, and, also relative to a suit brought against this state: Reported, That the committee had met the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, and that they had concurred in a resolution which he was directed to report to this house.—He read the resolution in his place and delivered the same in at the table, where it was again read, and is in the words following, viz. Resolved, That the power of compelling a state to be made defendant in any court of the United States, at the suit of an individual or individuals is in the opinion of the Legislature unnecessary and inexpedient—and in its exercise may be dangerous to the peace—the safety and independence of the several states. Therefore resolved, that the senators representing this state in the Senate of the United States, be and they are hereby instructed, and the Representatives requested to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures in their power to obtain such amendments in the Constitution of the United States, as will remove any clause or article of the said Constitution, which can be construed to imply or justify a decision that a state is compellable to answer to any suit by an individual or individuals in any court of the United States—and the Governor is hereby requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to the supreme executive of the several states, to be submitted to their respective legislatures.

Ordered, That the said resolution be committed to a committee of the whole house.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3.

We hear from Albany, that the Negro man and Wenches, who were to have been executed there on Friday the 14th inst. have been granted a respite for six weeks.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of the 9th day of the 3d decade of the 2d year of the Republic.

The Minister at War sent the following letter from General Doppet :

"On our arrival, our first care was the appointment of a military tribunal or commission; and several chiefs have been shot. You write to me to take proper precautions to prevent the rebels from making their escape. They are all either destroyed or imprisoned: This operation has wonderfully succeeded.

(Signed)

"DOPPET."

The Citizens and Citizelles of Tartas, in the Department of Landes, have sent to the administration of that department, to be distributed to their brethren in arms on the frontiers of the Pyrenees—shirts, spatterdashies, some linen, 33 pairs of stockings, some handkerchiefs, and 28 pairs of shoes. *Honorable mention.*

Several popular societies have written to the Convention, congratulating them on their decree which fixes the price on all commodities of first necessity, and inviting them to continue at their post.

The popular society of Provence, return their thanks to the Mountain, for having procured them an entire Liberty; they express their gratitude to the brave Parisians who have destroyed the triple aristocracy of the rich, nobles, and priests.

The commune of Graulhet sent to the National Convention a resolution which they took, by which they look upon the Mountain as the Saviour of Liberty and Equality.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.

Authentic news from France.

Extract of two letters from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, whose information may be depended upon, now in France, to his friend in this Town, dated

Paris, Oct. 20, 1793.

"The state of France is much altered within a few weeks for the better. Liberty must triumph, and I thank God there is such a nation as the French to defend her cause—some distresses must happen—some wrongs must be committed;—but the principle is eternal, and must finally prevail."

"October 25.

"I cannot help sending you this, in hopes it will reach you by the same vessel that I wrote my last. The affairs of France are much altered within a few days, and every appearance justifies the most sanguine expectations in favour of their final success. Nothing could have placed them on so good a footing as the total destruction of all their internal enemies, or rather civil wars: but they have not only done that, but appear in a fair way to repel all the combined armies. They have been beaten upon the Rhine, a complete surprise was effected; but in every other part they have the advantage, should Toulon be re-taken which is quite probable, (as the French have driven the Spaniards and English quite into the town) I think the dance will be up. I cannot but believe, that in case France falls, America will follow."

It is presumed says a correspondent, that the two branches of the Legislature will be exceeding careful about answering the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, least they should give offence—this Gentleman was for many years a member of the Senate, and was always of opinion that it was improper for Speeches to be made from the Chair, and he uniformly and pointedly opposed answering them; this circumstance is well known—how then is it to be accounted for, that the more we aim at the principles of "LIBERTY AND EQUALITY," the stronger we feel attached to MONARCHICAL FORMS AND CEREMONIES.

We are told that the New Theatre will be open on the 3d of February.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.

From Martinico, Dec. 17th.

We learn, that on the 12th Dec. a British Squadron of 8 sail of the line, and frigates and transports to the number of 50 sail arrived at Barbadoes. That General

Rochambeau has but a small regular force of whites and artillery, but had seven thousand armed mulattoes and negroes, in whom he instilled the idea, that should the British conquer Martinico, they would be sold to slavery. It is therefore expected that they will fight with great bravery.

EXTRACT.

The preservation of the means of knowledge, among the lowest ranks, is of more importance to the Public, than all the PROPERTY of all the RICH MEN in the COUNTRY. It is even of more consequence to the rich themselves, and to their posterity. The only question is, Whether it is a public emolument? And if it is, the rich ought undoubtedly to contribute in the same proportion as to all other public burdens, i. e. in proportion to their wealth which is secured by public expences. But none of the means of information are more sacred, or have been cherished with more tenderness and care, by the settlers of America, than the PRESS. Care has been taken that the Art of Printing should be encouraged, and that it should be easy and cheap, and safe for any person to communicate his thoughts to the public.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

COMMERCE.

From calm, commercial sage debates, Held in th' Assembly of the States, We find our commerce understood—By merchants? No—by men of wood—Men who from inland regions came—Where commerce scarce is known by name! Alas—what ignorance prevails, Where commerce spreads her broadest sails! Ye hardy sons of northern climes, How chang'd from good old fashion'd times; Once to your Interest, steady, true, That Interest ye no more pursue: But send to patch your navigation, The greatest botchers in the nation—

When Patriots from the old dominion, Quite twisted round from old opinion, With Resolutions ready made, To help your artists and your trade, To raise your commerce, sadly smitten, By the haughty power of Britain—To keep your money in your hands, To purchase boundless tracts of lands; To pay old debts—aye this is true, So long to British merchants due—To keep your wives and eke your daughters, From buying baubles, gauze and garters, Or which is better—bid defiance, To Europe's Despots in alliance; And brave the storms which rage afar, By bringing home the sweets of War—Of this you cannot see the Glory, But turn to ridicule, the story—Nor patriots from the Allegany, (Sans doute as candid too as any) Nor all the powers of eloquence, Can force you to be men of sense; Nor make you cease to apprehend, That all these projects really tend, To bring our commerce to an end.

PHILADELPHIA.

FEBRUARY 5.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of one of the American vessels to his owner in this city, dated Bourdeaux, 4th November, 1793.

"We have been loaded since the 4th Sept. failed on our voyage, (bound to Philad.) but were stopped at the mouth of the river by a guard ship, and ordered up to Paulack, where we were obliged to lay until the 18th October; then all the loaded ships were forced back to Bourdeaux, where we now lay, and cannot tell when we shall be permitted to depart."

It can no longer be a doubt, says a correspondent, that the tendency of certain measures is to shake the public credit of this country to the foundation—to reduce the value of our exports more than one have—by destroying all competition in our market for the produce of our country—to diminish, in lieu of encreasing our commerce—to deprive us of what every other nation has always considered as an advantage—our neutrality; to arrest our progress in the Scale of Nations, and to blast all our prospects of happiness under the auspices of peace, freedom, and a government of laws—and to plunge us into all the horrors of foreign, if not domestic war.

If any one can doubt of the foregoing,

let him read, let him hear those remarks, which denounce as enemies to their country, all the enemies of war, all the friends of peace, all those who, unlike John Bull, would think before they run their head into the fire—may we be preserved from ancient or modern European politics—Nature has placed this happy country at a goodly distance from them—may we be so wise as to see, think and act for ourselves—this will shew that we are in fact, and that we deserve to be independent.

EGBERT BENSON, Esq. is appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York.

At an election held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing year, viz.

John Barclay, Samuel Howell, Charles Pettit, Philip Nicklin, William Sansom, Robert Ralston, William Montgomery, John Rofs, John Leamy, Godfrey Haga, James Crawford, John Fry, George Penneck, Matthew Lawler, S. Forde, P. J. Norris, J. Wilcocks, J. Ash, J. Vanuxem, S. M. Fox, W. Miller, K. Whar-ton, C. Biddle, J. Morgan, J. Swanwick.

MR. FENNO,

As the following contains as cogent arguments for the United States going to War with all the world, as any I have heard of, you will please to republish it.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Messrs. Edes & Son,

HAD the United States of America discovered their strength and prowess, by breaking off all commercial connection with Great-Britain and her Colonies, when she declared war against our allies the French; had we even declared war against her, we should have shown to the world that we deserve to be ranked among the nations of the earth, and we should not have been impeached with the sin of INGRATITUDE. Believe me, my countrymen, that our character as a nation, has suffered more by the pusillanimity with which we have borne the insults and indignities from the creatures of Great-Britain on the high seas, and from the creatures of that creature residing among us, to our injury and ruin, than if we had discovered a boldness and freedom of spirit to stand by those who once saved us from destruction. Believe me, that the powers of Europe will continue their opinion of us as an ignorant, timid and a stupid people; nay, from our conduct towards our only friend, they will have cause to dispute our bravery. But I hope in God the time is near at hand, when our enemies the British will be again convinced of our understanding, integrity, resources and COURAGE. The PEOPLE at this moment have a good will to show their courage, notwithstanding they are told by defamers of Liberty, that we have no resources, and are in no condition for war. But such, and such only, you will find are in the Funding System, who lurk and skulk in an Insurance-Office—or such as assume the character of a rich Priest, the sly one of a Bank Scrivener, or the dirty, infamous, abandoned one of an Informer, who are all the creatures of that system of tyranny—the FUNDING SYSTEM.

AMERICA.

From the General Advertiser.

A correspondent thinks this the time to distinguish the patriot from the enemy of his country, to distinguish between the man who has private, and the one who has public good for his object. That man who seeks to cast the United States at the feet of Great Britain is any thing but a patriot, is any thing but a republican;—and he who can see no injuries that the United States have sustained, from Great Britain, he who is unconscious of the wrongs which have been done us by that nation, who can see nothing but a conduct which can be justified or at least extenuated is that man. If to have a public debt is to produce the blessing of the influence and instrumentality of British policy, to little purpose has America contended; to little purpose have her patriots dyed the soil with their blood. Where a public debt can enter into competition with the general interest and rights of a nation, it certainly cannot be denied that that nation and her creditors have separate and distinct interests, and that the preponderance of credit to those general interests and rights, must be subversive of public liberty.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, February 5.

After reading and referring a number of private petitions—the order of the day on Mr. Madison's resolutions being called for—Mr. Lyman moved that their further consideration should be postponed to the first Monday in March—this motion was seconded by Mr. Sherbourne, and occasioned some debate—the motion was grounded on an assertion made yesterday, that the mercantile interest was opposed to the regulations proposed—and that time might be given to receive the result of certain European negotiations respecting the spoliation on the commerce and navy of the United States, now pending—this motion was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 51—Noes 47, as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Baily, Baldwin, Blount, Carnes, Christie, Clark, Coles, Dearborn, Dent, Findley, Giles, Gillespie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Hancock, Harrison, Heath, Heister, Hunter, Irvine, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madison, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nevill, New, Nicholas, Niles, Orr, Parker, Patton, Pickens, Preston, Rutherford, Scott, Sherborne, Smiley, I. Smith, Sprigg, Treadwell, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Winston, Walker, Williams, 51.

Noes—Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Claibourne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dayton, Dexter, Fitzsimons, Forrest, Foster, Gilbert, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Malbone, McDowell, Murray, J. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Alen, Van Gaaibeek, J. Wadsworth, P. Wadsworth, Ward, Watts, Wingate, Winn, 47.

Mr. Tracy of the committee appointed to consider and report whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the law for establishing the post office, brought in a report which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, made pursuant to an order of the House, of the 30th Jan. last.

This report exhibits a statement of the money in the treasury, an estimate of the amount which may be expected to be paid in by the first of April, and a statement of the domestic loans, with the sums which have been paid on account of the said loans—Referred to the Committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

EXTRACT.

"Al! me, Mr. Printer! if my neighbour Cornelius Watersput, or my truly friend Slostop, were at the helm of affairs, we would have other guests work on't—But no odds, some of them are determined to offer their service. Mr. Printer—the nation of Great-Britain—found it, Sir,—Is it more harmonious than the nation of the United States? The fleet of Great-Britain—compare it—is it more numerous or more powerful, than the fleet of the United States? And as to our armies, experience proves what vast bodies of valiant heroes we can muster. And now, Sir, all true Patriots cry war, War with Britain.

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendence of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN MEASE, Clerk.

N. B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

Peale's Museum,

HAS lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or feathers-hill; The Avocette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Seawallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The skull of a Whale and one of its Vertebrae. An Indian hatchet made of chert: It is curious that those uninformed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Manson of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Ojibweans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a rope made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamikaka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of bones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the bones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the bones are in the same phal.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils are now displayed in drawers covered with glass and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is just received. By the account which Mont. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

WAR ATLAS.

This Day is Published,
(Price Two Dollars.)

By **MATHEW CAREY,**
No. 118, Market-street,

A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe and the West-Indies, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Frisland, Groningen, Overijssel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.
3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland.
6. Map of Italy.
7. Map of the West-Indies.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.
Said Carey has lately published
Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/10.
Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/6—Dr. Nally's Treatise on do.—1/10.
Jan. 25. 4t. 23w.

George Bringham, COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and without crane necks, coaches, chaises, kitte-reens, windfor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coaches, an Italian windfor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Bank of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Just published,
THE

United States Register,

For the Year 1794.

Containing,

A **CALENDAR**, with the necessary tables fitted for the latitude of the principal towns in the United States; situation, extent, population and **GOVERNMENT U. S.**

SUPREME EXECUTIVE,
LEGISLATURE,

JUDICIARY,

List of Counsellors admitted to practise in the Supreme Court.

Do. of Attorneys, Do.

EXECUTIVE BRANCHES,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Ministers and Consuls of the United States in foreign nations.

Do. of foreign nations resident in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

Principals and Clerks of the respective offices.

Commissioners of Loans,

Officers of the Customs, with their respective districts and ports,

Officers of the Excise, with their respective districts and surveys,

List of dutiable articles, &c.

Abstract from the revenue laws,

Statement of the public debt,

— of Light-houses,

— of appropriations for the support of Government.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Secretary's office,

Accountant's,

Monthly pay, &c. of the army.

MINT ESTABLISHMENT,

Officers,

Abstract from the laws relating to coinage.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT,

Officers,

Abstract from the law establishing the office

List of post towns, with their respective distances as established by the Post-Master General.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of the principal towns in the United States and their vicinity.

BANKS,

United States,

North America,

State banks with their capitals.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS,

American Philosophical Society, &c.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY at Paterson, N. J.

SESSIONS OF THE COURTS of the United States.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Abstract from the constitution of each state

Principal officers, executive, legislative and judiciary.

Militia,

Officers of the Banks, capitals, dates of incorporation, periods of limitation, extent of property, &c.

Universities, Colleges and Academies,

Societies, scientific, humane, political &c.

Exhibiting in as general and comprehensive a view as possible the internal police, the state of literature, arts, commerce, and society, in the several states.

Price 50 cents.

Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second street, and John McCulloch, No. 1, north Third street, and sold by them and the bookellers. Jan. 27. d6t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of his Excellency **JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.** late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency **JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.** deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him immediately; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney
to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to

J. M.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;

At Philadelphia,

At Lancaster,

At Reading,

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,

One pound of beef, or 3/4 of a pound of pork,

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,

One quart of salt,

Two quarts of vinegar,

Two pounds of soap,

One pound of candles,

per 100 rations.

Jan. 9.

tawt6F.

Just Imported,

From **LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,**

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792

European Magazine for the first six months of 1793

Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire

Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.

Priestly on matter and spirit

on christianity

Disney's life of Dr. Jortin

Kingville's ancient geography

D'Anoirs of Guy Joli

Memty, a collection of essays

Varieof Prussia's works

Calm observer—by Mackintosh

Ruffell's ancient and modern Europe

Langhorne's Plutarch

Elegant extracts, superbly gilt

Elegant extracts of natural history

Saugnier and Brillon's voyage

Rochon's voyage to Madagascar

Townsend's travels in Spain

Taffo's Jerusalem delivered

Smellie's translation of Buffon

Berwick's history of quadrupeds

Buffon abridged

History of birds

Philips's history of inland navigation

Hooper's rational recreations

History of France, in 3 vols.

Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.

Whitaker's defence of queen Mary

Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.

Dow's history of Hindostan

Sketches of the Hindoos

Key to polite literature.

Imlay's description of Kentucky

Present state of Nova-Scotia

Present state of Hudson's Bay

Preston on masonry

Lavater on physiognomy, abridged

Zimmerman's survey

Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson

Necker on executive power

Kisses of Secundus

Gallery of portraits

Volney's ruins of empires

Travels

Vallaint's travels, with superb engravings

Downman's infancy

Adair's history of American Indians

Benington on materialism and immaterialism

Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers

Builder's magazine

Complete farmer

Chandon's life of Voltaire

De Non's travels

Franklin's life and works

Grozier's description of China

Murphy's translation of Tacitus

Godwin on political justice

Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.

Helvetius on man

Kaimes's sketches of the history of man

Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus

Mawe's gardener's dictionary

Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family

Playhouse dictionary

Reveries of solitude

Smith's theory of moral sentiments

Stackhouse's history of the bible

Watson's life of Philip III. & IIII.

Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.

Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man

Wallis on the prevention of diseases

Moore's journal in France

Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.

Cox's travels into Switzerland

Rabaut's history of the French revolution

Life of Lord Chatham

Mallet's northern antiquities

Motherby's medical dictionary

Grigg's advice to females

Hamilton's outlines of the practice of mid-wifery

Manning's practice of physic

Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca

Innes on the muscles

Pott's works

Fourcroy's chemistry

Armstrong on diseases of children

Quincy's dispensatory

Edinburgh dispensatory

Lewis's dispensatory

Ryan on the asthma

Robertson's treatise on fevers

Lees botany,

Leake on the viscera

Leake on diseases of women

Nicholson's chemistry

Gardiner on the animal economy

Lewis's Materia Medica

Fordyce on digestion

Withering on the fox glove

Lind on the diseases of heat

Monro on diseases of armies

Haller's physiology

Spalanzane's dissertations

London practice of physic

Bell's surgery

Chaptal's chemistry.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and mortgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negotiated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by **FRANCIS WHITE,** Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Second door below the corner of Chestnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&f 11

ALL persons having any de-

mands against the estate of **GEORGE WIBLE**, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker,

are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By **THOMAS DOBSON,**

Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; OR DICTIONARY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous